



CANADIANA

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GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

Social Studies 30

June 1991

Alberta
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION. BUDGET YOUR TIME CAREFULLY.

PART A consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU READ THE WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS IN PART B BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION. IDEAS APPEARING IN THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS MAY ASSIST YOU IN COMPOSING YOUR ESSAY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

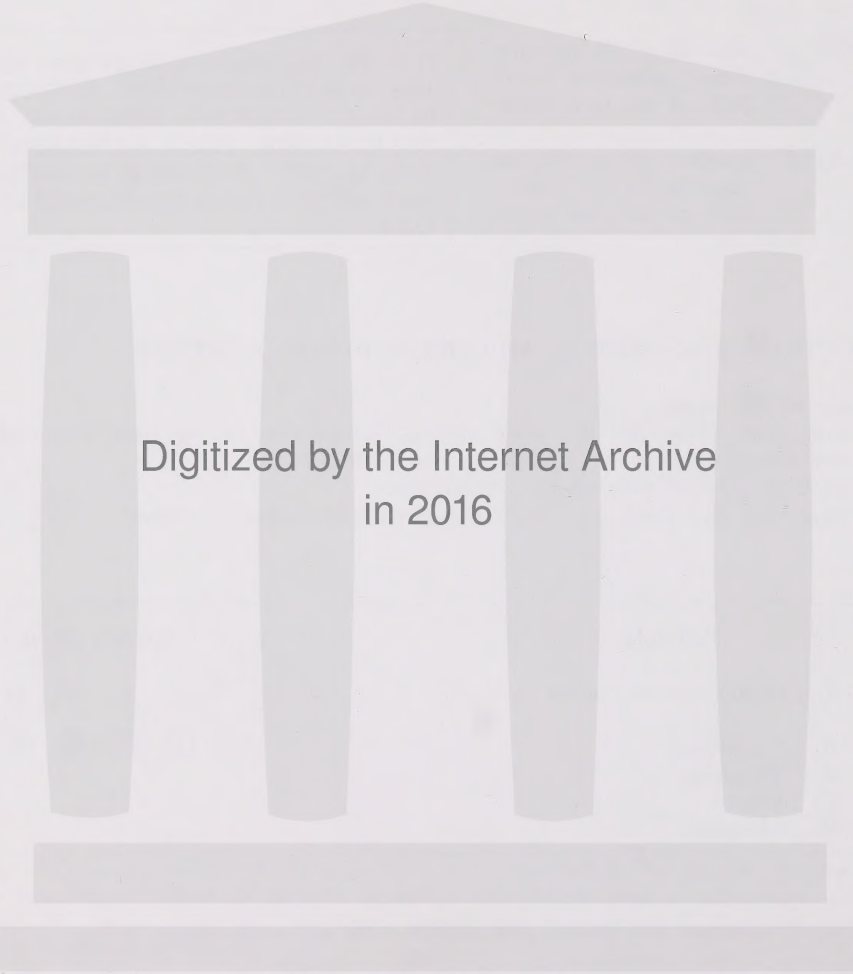
- use an HB pencil
- write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided
- mark all your answers on the answer sheet
- erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer

Example	Answer Sheet			
The capital city of Canada is	A	B	C	D
A. Vancouver	①	②	●	④
B. Winnipeg				
C. Ottawa				
D. Montreal				

The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

JUNE 1991



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1. According to Marxist doctrine, the institutions of society throughout history are basically determined by
 - A. political forces
 - B. military forces
 - C. economic forces
 - D. cultural forces

2. Generally speaking, many politicians would claim that representative democracy is preferable to direct democracy because representative democracy
 - A. allows the views of each citizen to be expressed freely
 - B. provides wide opportunity for citizen participation
 - C. prevents majority rule from becoming dictatorial
 - D. enhances the speed of political decision making

3.

FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM	
INDOCTRINATION	-	PROPAGANDA

 Which statement describes the relationship between these two terms?

- A. The first term is a contradiction of the second term.
 - B. The second term is an example of the first term.
 - C. The second term means the opposite of the first term.
 - D. The two terms are unrelated.

4. *All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are all endowed with reason and conscience and should act toward one another in a spirit of brotherhood.*

Theoretically, who would **most** challenge the assumptions on which this claim is based?

- A. A fascist follower of Nazi principles
 - B. A Marxist follower of communist principles
 - C. A capitalist supporter of laissez-faire principles
 - D. An anarchist supporter of Utopian socialist principles

5. A recent trend in the Soviet economy that represents a major departure from the principles of a centrally planned economy is the
 - A. use of technology to increase domestic production
 - B. greater emphasis on the production of capital goods
 - C. use of monetary and other incentives to stimulate production
 - D. greater emphasis on the mechanization of agricultural production

Use the following sources to answer questions 6 to 9.

SOURCE I

Competition, not government aid, has kept producers on their toes to the delight of the buying public. Most realize the futility of conspiring among themselves. They do not try to crush or freeze-out their rivals. Instead they seek to out-do each other in technical advances, and in advertising, merchandising, repair, and replacement. Entrepreneurs plow an ever-mounting percentage of their profits back into their business to improve their products, for they know the buyer is the final judge.

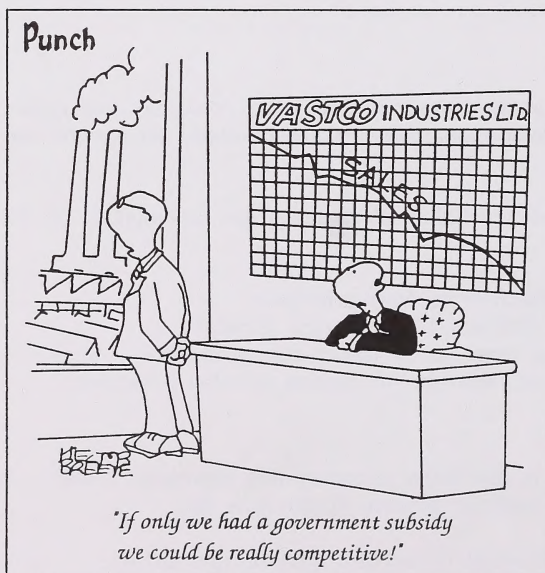
— from *Vital Speeches of the Day*

SOURCE II

Business grants and subsidies are supported to inject new investment capital into a company to enable it to survive and be competitive. In effect, companies which make direct use of such assistance are putting the touch on the public's money through the government; money which is collected in the form of taxes. In turn, the company can continue to employ people, manufacture goods, and make enough money to pay back any subsidies in the form of taxes.

— from *Canada and the World*

SOURCE III



— from *The Edmonton Journal*

6. The central issue raised by the sources is the extent to which governments should
- A. pass legislation to prevent monopolies
 - B. provide incentives to private businesses
 - C. encourage co-operation among private businesses
 - D. allow private businesses to compete with public corporations
7. The author of source I acknowledges that the successful operation of a capitalist system depends ultimately on
- A. entrepreneurial competition
 - B. management co-ordination
 - C. corporate advertising
 - D. consumer sovereignty
8. A democratic socialist would support the conclusion expressed in source II because
- A. government subsidies may preserve employment
 - B. government tax concessions may create more equitable wages
 - C. corporate taxpayers may receive more benefits than will consumers
 - D. private companies may be more competitive through government subsidies
9. The humor in the cartoon in source III arises from the
- A. obvious lack of competition among private companies
 - B. contradictory provision of government subsidies at private expense
 - C. contradictory reliance of private companies on government funding
 - D. noticeable decline in productivity in the private sector
-
10. A fundamental problem associated with electoral systems based on proportional representation is that they
- A. tend to overrepresent major political parties and underrepresent fringe political parties
 - B. can lead to minority governments, political deadlock, and frequent elections
 - C. are not compatible with the party politics in place in many Western democracies
 - D. remove the idea of representation by population from voting practices

Use the following diagram to answer questions 11 to 13.

A POLITICAL SPECTRUM

LEFT		CENTRE		RIGHT	
RADICAL		LIBERAL	CONSERVATIVE	REACTIONARY	
POINT I ●	POINT II ●	POINT III ●		POINT IV ●	
EQUALITY OF CONDITION	EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY	EQUALITY OF RIGHT		ARISTOCRACY	HIERARCHY

11. Which ideology would be **best** represented at Point I on this spectrum?

- A. Fascism
- B. Communism
- C. Social democracy
- D. Classical liberalism

12. The following argument

The leader is the bearer of the collective will of the people. Thus it is possible for him, in the name of the true will of the people that he serves, to go against the opinions and convictions of single individuals if these are not in accord with the destiny of the people. Through his direction, he gives the nation its true purpose.

would be **most** closely associated with a speaker located at what point on the spectrum?

- A. POINT I
- B. POINT II
- C. POINT III
- D. POINT IV

13. The following issue is being debated in a social studies classroom:

Should governments emphasize individual initiative in their nations' economies?

If Point II on the spectrum represented your beliefs, which of the following claims would **best** express your views on this issue?

- A. A public enterprise economy will end exploitation by abolishing all private property.
 - B. A market-oriented economy is best suited to enhance risk taking and profit making.
 - C. Mixed economies encourage far too much abuse of state welfare and support systems.
 - D. Mixed economies provide for the best combination of self-reliance and economic equality.
-

14. In Hitler's rise to power, his use of spectacle as an effective form of indoctrination was **most** evident in the

- A. mass rally
- B. purge trial
- C. rigged election
- D. concentration camp

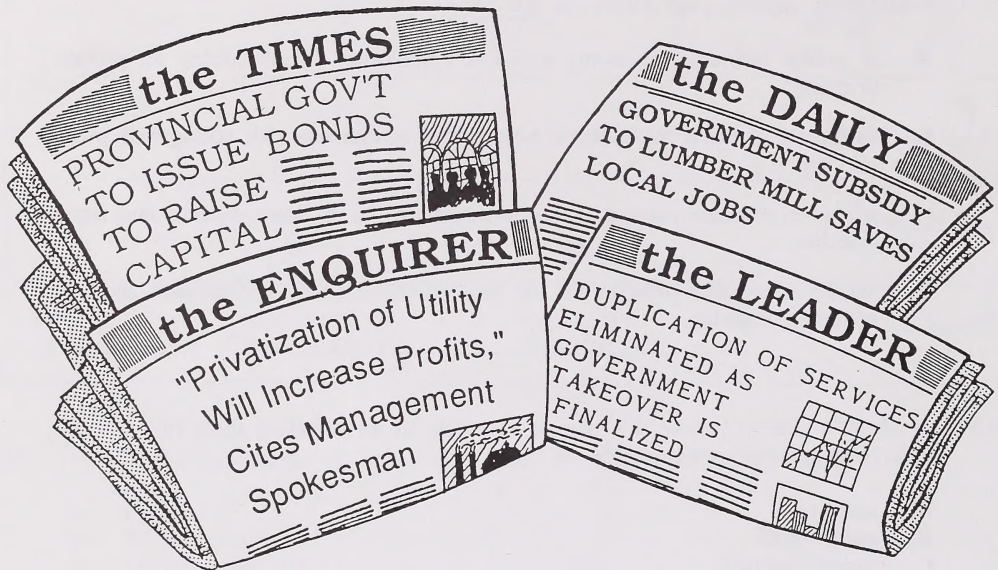
15. In a representative democracy, consent for the granting of political authority rests ultimately with the

- A. electorate
- B. constitutional monarchy
- C. judicial branch of government
- D. executive branch of government

16. A communist's strongest objection to 19th-century laissez-faire economies would be that they

- A. caused massive inflationary pressures
- B. promoted the exploitation of one class by another
- C. created an environment where revolution was likely
- D. caused the formation of both co-operatives and cartels

Use the following newspaper headlines to answer questions 17 and 18.



17. If you support the action described by the headline in the *Enquirer*, you would most likely consider it appropriate that government
- A. use tax dollars to support inefficient companies
 - B. provide business subsidies to stimulate expansion
 - C. play a lesser role in regulating the marketplace
 - D. nationalize industries whose revenues are excessive
18. Which newspaper editorial heading below indicates a position that is **against** the action reported on its front page?
- A. The *Times* editorial: *Government Must Reduce the Deficit*
 - B. The *Daily* editorial: *Workers Need Security and Benefits*
 - C. The *Leader* editorial: *Nationalization — Key to Efficiency*
 - D. The *Enquirer* editorial: *Industry Freedom Means More Investment*

Use the following quotation to answer questions 19 to 21.

Soviet electoral law does not limit the number of candidates standing for election in one constituency. However, out of all the candidates proposed by the various organizations and groups of working people as possible nominees, as a rule only one runs for election in the given constituency.

The reason for this is that in the U.S.S.R. there are no rival social forces or parties with opposing interests who would advance different programmes and struggle for control of representative bodies. There is only one Party in the Soviet Union — the Communist Party. The people — workers, peasants and intellectuals — have entrusted this Party to represent their interests and aspirations. This is why candidates for the post of deputy in the U.S.S.R. are people's candidates and are nominated on behalf of the single bloc of Communists and non-Party people. In these conditions there would be no sense in artificially splitting the vote among several candidates with a single platform and it has become traditional to run only one candidate.

— Novosti Press Agency, 1967

19. According to the quotation, elections in 1967 in the Soviet Union involved only one candidate for deputy because
- A. it was constitutionally illegal to run more than one candidate
 - B. the Communist Party and other political parties collectively chose one candidate
 - C. different socialist parties negotiated and agreed to run a common candidate
 - D. all candidates represented the same platform; hence, opposition candidates were redundant
20. The underlying assumption inherent in the practice described in the quotation is that
- A. all people in Soviet society have the same basic interests
 - B. each potential candidate is as able as another but has a responsibility to represent different viewpoints
 - C. true power rests with the people, so elected officials have little real importance
 - D. in a society where everyone is equal, it is important that everyone votes
21. To many current reformers in the Soviet Union, what was the **most** serious shortcoming of the system described in the quotation?
- A. Low voter turnout
 - B. Political stagnation
 - C. Inconsistent leadership
 - D. Worker control of society

Use the following events to answer question 22.

1. Passage of the Law for the Protection of the People and the State (March 1933)
2. Passage of the Enabling Law (March 1933)
3. Passage of the Law against the Formation of New Parties (July 1933)
4. "Night of the Long Knives" (June 1934)

22. The common effect of these four events was to consolidate Hitler's power to meet any threat of
- A. military revolt
 - B. civil disobedience
 - C. foreign intervention
 - D. political opposition
-

Use the following quotation to answer questions 23 and 24.

We must ensure that government itself — through its taxation, expenditure, and regulatory programs — does not impede the change and adjustment necessary to improve productivity and increase our international competitiveness. We must encourage enterprise in this country. We must reduce the regulatory burden, not as an end in itself, but to release the creative energies in individuals and companies to experiment, to innovate, and to produce better goods and services at lower prices.

— Hon. Michael H. Wilson

23. Mr. Wilson bases his arguments on the assumption that
- A. the injustice of income inequality arises from government regulation
 - B. what is good for the business community is good for the public welfare
 - C. what is bad for the government of Canada is bad for the citizens at large
 - D. the free enterprise system suffers more from regulation than does any other system
24. Given Mr. Wilson's position, which government action would he favor?
- A. Funding consumer protection agencies
 - B. Nationalizing essential public services
 - C. Establishing a ministry of privatization
 - D. Budgeting for a deficit through increased spending
-

Use the following cartoon to answer question 25.



" IT'S QUEER HOW YOU REMIND ME OF SOMEONE, JOSEF ..."

— from *European History 1815-1948*

25. The intent of this historical cartoon is to suggest that
- A. dictators share common ideologies
 - B. communism and fascism are similar in theory
 - C. the techniques of dictatorship are similar regardless of ideology
 - D. stable dictatorships are often dependent upon ideological purity
-
26. Supporters of a social democratic system approve of the principle of progressive taxation **mainly** because
- A. individuals are free to compete economically in society
 - B. individuals are assured of greater economic equality
 - C. economic exploitation is eliminated
 - D. economic stability is guaranteed

Use the following quotation to answer question 27.

There must be no majority decisions, but only responsible persons. Surely every man will have advisors by his side, but the decision will be made by one man. Only he alone may possess the authority and the right to command. It will not be possible to dispense with Parliament. But their councillors will give actual counsel. In no chamber does a vote ever take place. This principle of absolute responsibility unconditionally combined with absolute authority will gradually breed an élite of leaders.

— from *Approaches to Political and Economic Systems*

27. The ideas expressed in the quotation would be **most** consistent with those found in
- A. *On Liberty* by John Stuart Mill
 - B. *Das Kapital* by Karl Marx
 - C. *Mein Kampf* by Adolf Hitler
 - D. *The Social Contract* by Jean-Jacques Rousseau
-
28. When a government in a mixed economy lowers interest rates, increases spending, and decreases taxes, it is probably attempting to deal with
- A. rising inflation
 - B. rising unemployment
 - C. massive consumer spending
 - D. excessive foreign investment
29. The economic approach associated with most fascist states would be characterized by
- A. a mixture of public and controlled private enterprise
 - B. an inflated national debt with high business taxes
 - C. a collectivist style of distribution of goods and services
 - D. an unregulated free market for capital and consumer goods
30. Currently, governments in many market-oriented economies attempt to encourage entrepreneurship through the
- A. printing of more money
 - B. nationalization of bankrupt industries
 - C. granting of tax concessions and deferments
 - D. establishment of consumer protection agencies

31. The presence of attempted coups and political assassinations, the threat of foreign intervention and hyperinflation, and the advent of extremist political parties **most** challenged the stability of the
- A. Weimar Republic of Germany (1918-1933)
 - B. Bolshevik government of Soviet Russia (1917-1921)
 - C. Fascist government in Italy (1922-1943)
 - D. Third Republic of France (1930-1940)
-

Use the following claim to answer questions 32 and 33.

CLAIM: Karl Marx believed that prices and the profit motive lead entrepreneurs to serve the public good although they seek only their own gain.

32. This claim confuses the beliefs of Karl Marx with those of
- A. John Maynard Keynes
 - B. Friedrich Engels
 - C. Benito Mussolini
 - D. Adam Smith
33. The correct statement would be that Karl Marx believed that entrepreneurship failed to
- A. reward drive and initiative
 - B. allow industry and innovation
 - C. encourage exploitation and greed
 - D. foster co-operation among social classes
-
34. If it is the invisible hand in a market economy that ultimately causes a producer to work for the benefit of the consumer, what is it in a democracy that ultimately causes a politician to work for the benefit of the voting public?
- A. The actions of lobby groups
 - B. A tradition of periodic elections
 - C. The protection of minority rights
 - D. A system of proportional representation
35. Certain monopolies tend to exist in market-oriented economies because
- A. periodic recession and inflation increase competition
 - B. there are insufficient resources to supply competing companies
 - C. government regulation disturbs the operation of supply and demand
 - D. some services can be provided more efficiently by a single supplier

36. *Politics and ideology make very strange bedfellows.*

The truth of this generalization was demonstrated in the period between the two world wars by the

- A. Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact
- B. Kellogg-Briand Pact
- C. Rome-Berlin Axis
- D. Locarno Treaties

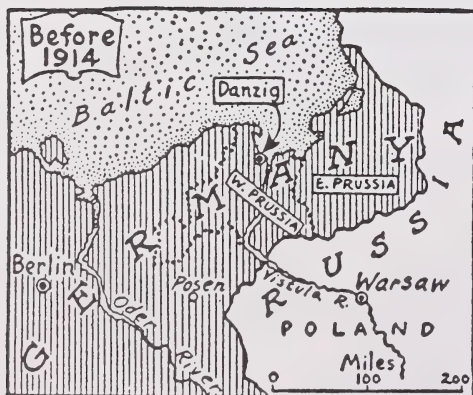
Use the following sources to answer questions 37 to 40.

SOURCE I

POINTS SELECTED FROM PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE PROPOSAL

1. Impartial adjustment of all colonial claims.
2. Evacuation of all Russian land by Germany.
3. Readjustment of frontiers along lines of nationality and autonomous development.
4. Establishment of an independent Poland with free and secure access to the sea.

SOURCE II



— from *World Affairs*

37. Both sources illustrate a common concern with the question of
- A. continuing appeasement
 - B. recognizing territoriality
 - C. introducing collective security
 - D. establishing spheres of influence
38. A comparison of the points in source I with the maps in source II reveals that the actual postwar settlement in this area
- A. halted militarism from again becoming a nationalist force
 - B. partitioned Poland between Germany and the U.S.S.R.
 - C. violated one principle while fulfilling another
 - D. isolated Poland from the rest of Germany
39. The maps in source II indicate that the
- A. territorial claims of an ally were disregarded
 - B. economic concerns of a landlocked country were recognized
 - C. goals of independence for former colonies were acknowledged
 - D. nationalist frustrations of a defeated country were anticipated
40. The controversy surrounding the fulfilment of Wilson's proposals and the geographical changes shown in source II both contributed greatly to
- A. the strengthening of German nationalism
 - B. the development of Soviet claims in Eastern Europe
 - C. a decrease in territorial conflicts in postwar Europe
 - D. an increase in imperialist rivalry among the Great Powers
-
41. The foreign policy principle of preserving national sovereignty against any outside interference was **best** defended when the
- A. Republican government called upon the aid of international brigades during the Spanish Civil War
 - B. Netherlands government supported the goals of the European Economic Community
 - C. Canadian government negotiated a free trade deal with its American neighbor
 - D. American Senate voted against membership in the League of Nations

Use the following cartoon to answer question 42.

TOUGH CUSTOMER DRUNK WITH POWER



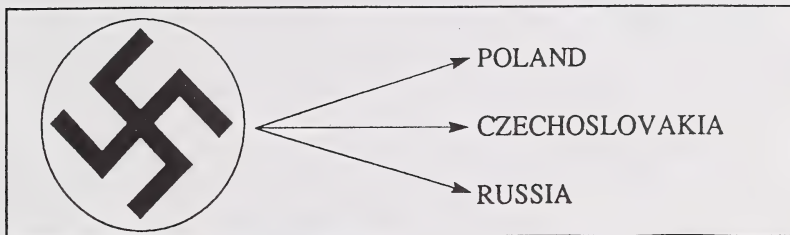
KNOTT, THE DALLAS NEWS

42. This 1938 cartoon is ridiculing the

- A. German policy of alliances
- B. Czech policy of independence
- C. Italian policy of containment
- D. British policy of appeasement

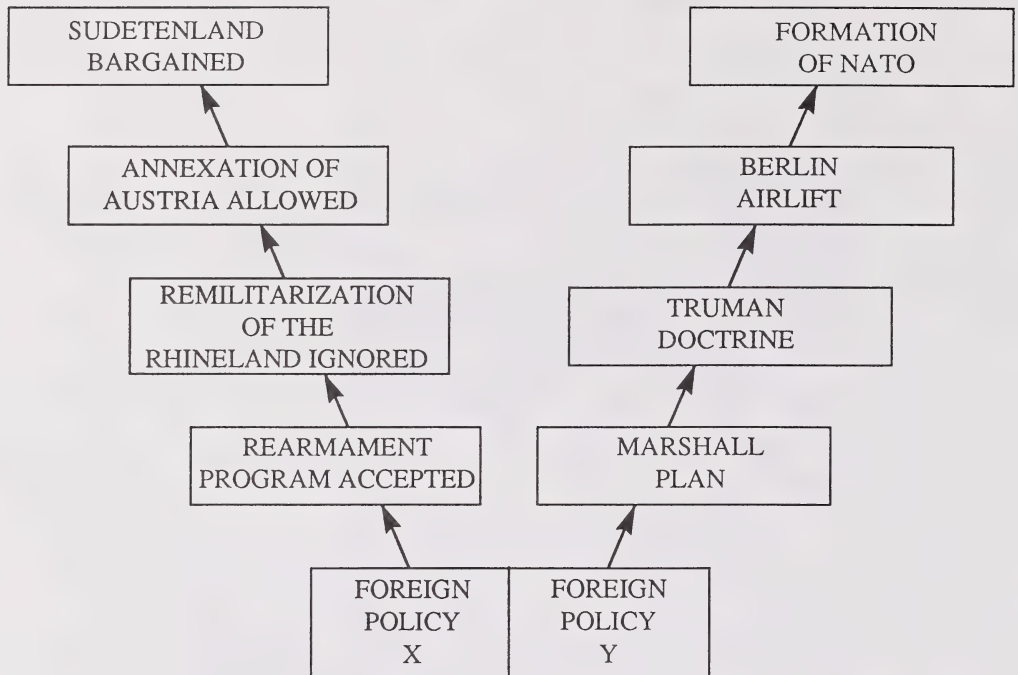
43. The inability of the League of Nations to impose successful sanctions against Italy in 1935 illustrates the failure of
- A. brinkmanship
 - B. military alliances
 - C. summit conferences
 - D. collective security
-

Use the following diagram to answer question 44.



44. The diagram **best** illustrates Nazi Germany's foreign policy of
- A. containment
 - B. appeasement
 - C. *Lebensraum*
 - D. *Anschluss*
-
45. The main objective of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was to
- A. impress upon Americans the imminent threat of Japanese invasion
 - B. create a buffer zone between Japan and the United States
 - C. block American opposition to Japanese expansion into Southeast Asia
 - D. force the Americans to recognize Japanese interests in Manchuria
46. During the 1930s, the Spanish Civil War was seen by many as the beginning of the armed struggle between
- A. democracy and fascism
 - B. fascism and capitalism
 - C. communism and anarchism
 - D. socialism and democracy

Use the following diagram to answer questions 47 to 49.



47. The two branches of foreign policy formation show a contrast between
- A. isolationism and détente
 - B. aggression and coexistence
 - C. appeasement and containment
 - D. nationalism and internationalism

48. During which period did each foreign policy unfold?

	<u>FOREIGN POLICY X</u>		<u>FOREIGN POLICY Y</u>
A.	1930 to 1935	_____	1955 to 1960
B.	1920 to 1935	_____	1940 to 1945
C.	1934 to 1939	_____	1945 to 1950
D.	1940 to 1945	_____	1950 to 1955

49. Historians would generally criticize both foreign policies in that they
- A. were designed to promote an arms race
 - B. failed to reduce world tensions and crises
 - C. were based on mutual imperialistic ambitions
 - D. did not recognize the sovereignty of the affected nations

Use the following quotation to answer questions 50 to 52.

The one effective move for obtaining peace is by an agreement among all the great powers in which each should pledge itself not only to abide by the decisions of a common tribunal but to back its decisions by force. The great civilized nations should combine by solemn agreement in a great world league for the peace of righteousness.

— Theodore Roosevelt, American President

50. Which assumption underlies the claims made by Theodore Roosevelt?
- A. Achieving peace may at times mean sacrificing sovereignty.
 - B. Civilization can be saved only by maintaining strong national identities.
 - C. Achieving peace requires that countries develop a strong sense of patriotism.
 - D. Alliances among ideologically similar countries best maintain national unity.
51. In order to obtain peace, Theodore Roosevelt advocated
- A. balance of power through alliances
 - B. deterrence through superior weapons
 - C. collective security through common purpose
 - D. containment through diplomatic negotiations
52. The organization whose goals parallel the principles of the policy favored by Theodore Roosevelt is the
- A. United Nations
 - B. British Commonwealth of Nations
 - C. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - D. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
-
53. Immediately following the Second World War, American foreign policy focused on
- A. isolating Germany in Eastern Europe
 - B. achieving security through containment
 - C. establishing a revitalized League of Nations
 - D. achieving peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union

Use the following historical sources to answer questions 54 to 57.

SOURCE I

In my opinion the foreign policy of the Soviet Government is quite clear. Its first concern is to ensure the Soviet Union. They build up a great military and industrial system for that purpose. The Soviet Government is not a predatory power like Germany or Japan. It was only after Hitler came into power that the great industrial development projected by Stalin was speeded up for war purposes. Once the security is established, the Soviet policy is to develop the U.S.S.R. internally. That can best be done in a peaceful world. The Soviet foreign policy therefore has been consistently addressed to the prevention of war.

— Joseph E. Davies, *Life Magazine*, 1943

SOURCE II

As with virtually all nation-states, fear has been the main dynamic of Soviet policy. Though her actions have appeared aggressive to the West, to the Russians they were defensive. The main effect of her Communist doctrines has been to exaggerate her natural fear and suspicion of the West, thus motivating her extraordinary expansion into Eastern Europe, which is intended mainly to strengthen her security.

Since the Communist fear of aggression from the 'capitalist' countries is so deep-seated, it is probably true enough that the ultimate aim of the Soviet Union is world domination; for the Russians would not feel secure while any democracy of any military consequence remained outside their control.

It is therefore more pertinent to distinguish between Russia's long-term and short-term aims, when it becomes clear that the more immediate objective of Russia's policy has been to secure her own frontiers.

— excerpt from *The Background to Current Affairs*, 1970

54. The two sources deal with what basic historical concern?
- A. Should the world be prepared to censure the Soviet Union for its interference in Eastern Europe?
 - B. Should ideological differences prevent co-operation between Western Europe and the Soviet Union?
 - C. Should economic developments take precedence over political developments in the Soviet Union?
 - D. Should the Soviet Union be regarded as having peaceful or aggressive intentions?
55. Both sources agree that Soviet foreign policy is based primarily upon a desire for
- A. world peace
 - B. world domination
 - C. collective security
 - D. national security
56. Which statement is **false** according to source II?
- A. The short-term aim of the Soviet Union is to dominate the world.
 - B. Buffer states are created to secure Soviet territory from attack.
 - C. Soviet policies are partially shaped by fear and suspicion of the West.
 - D. Soviet defensive action may seem aggressive to the West.
57. Which action would the author of source I see as **most** desirable in dealing with the U.S.S.R.?
- A. Build up armaments in order to counter Soviet strength
 - B. Encourage the growth of democracy within the Soviet Union
 - C. Guarantee the Soviet Union's boundaries via international agreements
 - D. Establish regional alliances to safeguard other European nations
-
58. American foreign policy analysts generally interpret U.S. initiatives taken during the Vietnam War, the Korean War, and the Cuban Missile Crisis as efforts to achieve
- A. peaceful coexistence with important Third World nations
 - B. containment of perceived foreign expansionist tendencies
 - C. appeasement of dictators clamoring for international recognition
 - D. collective security through the use of international police actions

59. Historically, a key reason that the UN Security Council has had difficulty performing its duties is that
- A. peacekeeping forces do not have sufficient funding to maintain effective military preparedness
 - B. developing nations are not adequately represented in the Security Council
 - C. the permanent members of the Security Council hold the power to veto policy decisions
 - D. the principles of co-operation and collective security are resisted by Third World nations
60. *Increased international concern for human rights, as illustrated by the Helsinki Accords and sanctions against South Africa, might be regarded as conflicting with one of the basic principles of the United Nations Charter.*
- Choose the UN principle that raises this possible conflict.
- A. The United Nations shall honor the goals of open diplomacy and self-determination.
 - B. All members shall refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations.
 - C. All members shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter.
 - D. The United Nations shall not intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.
61. If you **opposed** a balance-of-power system as a means of maintaining world peace, you would favor the
- A. formation of strong regional defence alliances
 - B. establishment of a world court to arbitrate disputes
 - C. division of the world into stable spheres of influence
 - D. escalation of the arms race to ensure deterrence between the superpowers
62. Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956 primarily involved a conflict between Soviet demands to preserve national security and Hungary's determination to achieve
- A. reciprocity
 - B. self-determination
 - C. national expansion
 - D. international neutrality

63. A strategy of deterrence would operate **most** effectively between two hostile states when
- A. they agree to coexist
 - B. they practice isolationism
 - C. there is a balance of power
 - D. there is a policy of appeasement
-

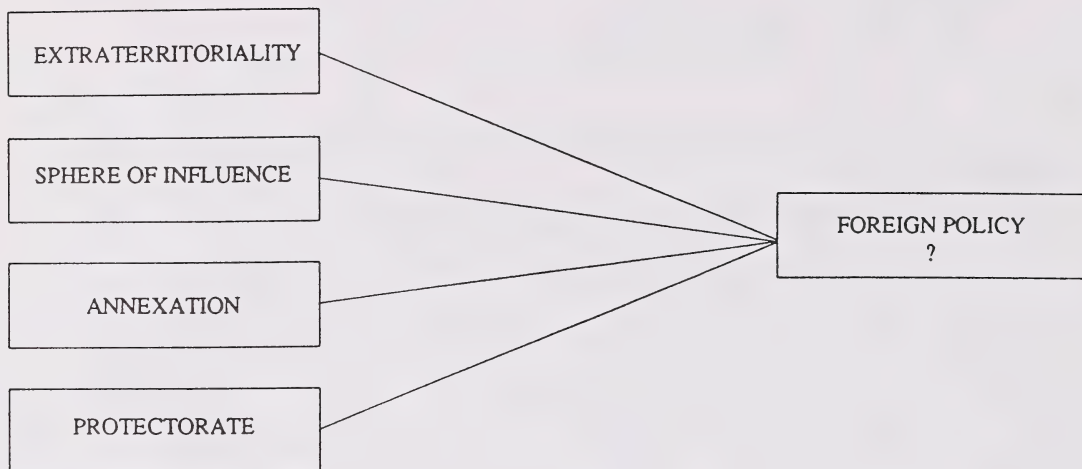
Use the following chart to answer question 64.

WORLD POWER COMPARISON (1983)				
Country	GNP million US\$	Military Spending million US\$	Armed Forces 1 000	Military Spending % of GNP
USA	2 132 900	109 247	2 069	5.12
USSR	967 820	103 000	3 638	10.60
China	424 620	26 000	4 325	6.10
Great Britain	311 821	14 622	313	4.60
France	474 503	18 657	503	3.90
West Germany	642 462	21 466	490	3.30
Poland	127 560	3 465	307	2.70
Japan	1 128 231	9 211	240	0.80
Argentina	53 400	1 463	133	2.70
Canada	200 478	4 089	80	2.00
Israel	14 089	3 100	164	22.00
Switzerland	88 385	1 774	19	2.00
Sweden	86 744	3 025	66	2.40
Chad	600	37	5	6.10
Saudi Arabia	66 636	8 818	59	13.20
Cuba	12 325	471	159	3.80

— R. Sivard, *World Military and Social Expenditures*

64. According to this 1983 chart, military spending as a percentage of GNP was greatest in the
- A. NATO countries
 - B. Far East countries
 - C. Middle East countries
 - D. Warsaw Pact countries
-

Use the following terms to answer questions 65 and 66.



65. Together, the four terms represent potential outcomes of a foreign policy based on
- A. freer trade
 - B. mutual deterrence
 - C. limited armaments
 - D. imperialist expansion
66. A national leader supporting the implementation of these four ideas would operate under the assumption that
- A. détente among states guarantees security
 - B. diplomatic compromise encourages co-operation
 - C. power politics dominates the international arena
 - D. aggressive action must be met through disarmament
-

67. The formation of the European Economic Community and the European Parliament is an example of member nations placing **less** importance on
- A. national sovereignty
 - B. national security
 - C. collective security
 - D. international co-operation
68. Economic nationalists have traditionally advocated
- A. forming regional trading blocs
 - B. encouraging international free trade
 - C. erecting trade barriers and protective tariffs
 - D. encouraging foreign investment in domestic industry
69. The significance of the summit conferences between Presidents Reagan and Gorbachev during the 1980s is that they provided fresh evidence that a critical factor in international relations is the
- A. maintenance of secret diplomacy between the superpowers
 - B. acceptance of peaceful coexistence between the superpowers
 - C. cold war mentality of establishing new spheres of influence
 - D. failure of the United Nations to influence the decisions of world leaders
70. Consider the issue stated below and **evaluate** the arguments that follow by choosing the **STRONGEST** argument that relates to the issue.

SHOULD GOVERNMENTS RESOLVE THEIR DISPUTES THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS?

- A. No, because the United Nations has not experienced any success in preventing wars or local conflicts.
- B. Yes, because the United Nations has been instrumental in forcing the superpowers to recognize the need for disarmament.
- C. No, because the use of the Security Council veto by some permanent members has blocked crucial international action.
- D. Yes, because the loss of sovereignty is inconsequential in today's world.

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

The written-response section is an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to choose and defend a position on **one** of two issues presented. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria.

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose **either** Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.

BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.

READ ALL PARTS OF THE ASSIGNMENT CAREFULLY.

USE BLUE OR BLACK INK TO WRITE YOUR ESSAY.

WRITTEN RESPONSE — ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

TOPIC A

Many individuals believe that governments must provide industries with financial incentives such as tax concessions and deferments, loans on favorable terms, or even direct grants. They argue that such measures will encourage economic expansion and will create employment. Others contend that it is not the responsibility of governments to provide financial incentives to the industrial sector. They believe that such revenue can best be used for the public good elsewhere.

Should governments provide financial incentives to industries to stimulate economic growth?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

or

TOPIC B

During the 20th century, some nations have joined with others to use force against aggressive states. These nations believe that such action preserves national security and restores international stability and order. Other nations have been reluctant to oppose aggression militarily, preferring other actions such as diplomacy or economic sanctions. They believe that negotiation rather than force better establishes peace and stability.

Should nations of the world unite to use military action against an aggressor?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

REMINDERS FOR WRITING:

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position with supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **Proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay in the space provided. There are pages provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

FOR ROUGH WORK

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover**

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ON
THIS PAGE**

INDICATE YOUR CHOICE
OF TOPIC

CHECK ONE

TOPIC A

☐

TOPIC B

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FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

M1

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M2

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M3

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